# LEGIT EDUCATION CONSULTANT

P.1 ENGLISH

## ZOOM CLASS

LESSON NOTES AND ACTIVITIES

## TERM 1 ISSUE ONE

NAME:----

TO JOIN THE ZOOM LESSONS,

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## **DAY ONE**

THEME: OUR SCHOOL

Sub-Theme: People in our school.

**Greetings and farewell** 

Vocabulary:

Greetings and farewell: Good morning, good afternoon, good evening, good night, goodbye, bye, bye-bye farewell.

Naming people by title and names: Sir, Mr., madam, teacher, nurse Miss, Mrs. Jane, Peter, etc.

#### Structures:

- Good morning, good afternoon, good evening
- Hullo, how are you?
- What is your name? REF: MK ENG. Bk. 1 and 2.
- My name is \_\_\_\_\_\_.
- What is her/his name?
- Her/his name is \_\_\_\_\_.
- He/She is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Activity in class:**

- Reading and spelling the vocabulary given.
- Naming people in class and school by names and title orally.

- Using the given structures orally.	
- Greeting one another.	
Exercise:	
1. What is your name?	
2. What is your teacher's name?	
3. What is your neighbour's name?	
4. What is your class monitor's name?	
5. What is your headteacher's name?	
GRAMMAR: Vocabulary (titles) Sir, Madam, Teacher, Ms, Mr., Mrs	
Structures Good morning sir	
1. Listen and write	
2. Fill in the missing letters. s – r, techer	
GRAMMAR	
The letters of the alphabet	
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Capital letters and small letters

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll MmNn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

#### **Activity:**

-Reading capital and small letters of the alphabet forward and backwards.

#### **Exercise:**

-Writing the capital and the small letters of the alphabet in their exercise books.

Changing from capital to small and from small to capital

#### **Examples**

A=a B=b C=c

D=d E=e F=f

#### **Exercise**

a. Change the following letters from capital to small.

N\_\_\_

R

Т

Н

7

S

С

V	I	

A \_\_\_\_ U\_\_\_

b. Change the following letters from small to capital.

d\_\_\_ e\_\_\_ f\_\_\_ j\_\_\_ k\_\_\_ |\_\_

p \_\_\_ q\_\_ x

a. Which letter comes after?

a, \_\_\_ h, \_\_ n, \_\_ l, \_\_ k, \_\_ m, \_\_ b, \_\_ w, \_\_ o, \_ c, \_\_

b. Which letter comes before?

\_\_\_, p \_\_\_, m \_\_\_, s \_\_\_, r

## COMPREHENSION A poem about our school

School School
Home away from home
Full of loving and caring people

Teachers, nurses, guards. cleaners and cooks
All take care of us

School SchoolSchool
Teachers teach pupils
Cleaners keep the school clean
Guards keep security
Cooks prepare nice food
Nurses take care of us
When we are sick

By Tim John P1 Yellow

#### **Questions**

- 1. What is the poem about?
- 2. Name any two people talked about in the poem
- 3. What does the teacher do?
- 4. \_\_\_\_\_ prepare nice food.
- 5. Who wrote the poem?
- 6. How many stanzas are in the poem?

7. Write the number of line in the firs	t stanza.
8. How many lines are in the third st	anza?
POEM	
A poem about things at school	
At school, At school	
There are many things at school	
We sit on the chairs,	
We write with pencils,	
And a duster to clean the chalkboard	
Activity	
1. What is the poem about?	
2. Write three things found at school	
*	
*	
*	
3. Where do we sit?	
4. We use a pencil to	
5. A duster is used to	chalkcoard
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### **DAY TWO**

Sub theme: Things found in our school Nouns

A noun is a naming word.

Examples of nouns

Names of people; e.g. Kate, Paul

Names of places e.g. Buwaate, Kasangati, Kampala etc.

Names of objects e.g.desks, pencils, duster, stones etc.

#### **Activity**

- -Reading sentences
- -Identifying nouns from the given sentences

#### Examples

a.John has a ruler.

b. She is playing with a doll.

#### **Exercise**

#### Underline nouns from the following sentences.

- 1. The boys are carrying heavy bags.
- 2. We have many tables in our school.
- 3. The benches are in the tent.
- 4. The teacher is teaching.
- 5. Our chalkboard is clean.
- 6. The children are running.
- 7. The teacher is writing on the chalkboard.
- 8. The pupils are playing.
- 9. My ball is under the table
- 10. The teachers are dancing.

#### **NOUNS**

Vocabulary

A noun is a name of a person, place or anything. chair, duster, table, desk, window, door, book, pencil

#### **Activity**

Read and drav	<b>v</b>			
table	Chair	door	pencil	book
Activity II  Fill in the missing	g letters		0,7	
wndow, p		ll r <u>l</u> er	, flwer	
Article "a" and	"an"		/	
Using article "a" and "an"				
a. We use article "a" before single nouns which begin with consonants				
Examples				
a ball, a duster, a rubber, a stone,				
a <b>chai</b> r, a <b>desk</b> , a <b>tree</b> .				
<b>b.</b> We use article an before single nouns which begin with vowels.				
c. Vowels are; a, e, i, o, u  Examples				
An <b>o</b> range, an <b>a</b> pple, an <b>i</b> nsect				
An <b>u</b> mbrella, an <b>e</b> ye, an <b>o</b> wl				
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#### **Activity**

Use structures: What is this/that?

- a) What is this?
- b) What is that?

This/that is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

It is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

That is a/an \_\_\_\_\_.

What is this/that?



This is a book.



It is a



This is a \_\_\_\_\_

Name these objects





1+2  Exercise:
Write "a" or "an" in the spaces below to complete the sentences.
1. Here is ruler. 2. Get me umbrella. 3. The cook gave me egg. 4. That is story book. 5 aeroplane is flying over our house. 6. I saw elephant at the zoo. 7. Maria has clear bag. 8. We are sitting on bench. 9 elephant is big animal. 10. Annet keeps her books in red bag.
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### **DAY THREE**

A passage about things in our school

My school

Vocabulary: chairs tables brooms books sweeping sitting writing

Read the story and answer the questions in full sentences.

Things in our school

My name is Tommy, I go to Kadodi Primary School.

In our school, there are many things that we use like:

Buildings, chairs, tables, books, brooms and pencils.

We use brooms for sweeping the compound, chairs for sitting on, and pencils for writing with.

We go to the library and read story books.

Our teachers tell us to take care of school property.

#### **Questions**

- 1. Who is the boy in the story
- 2. Which school does he go to?
- 3. Name three things found in Kadodi Primary School

4. What do we use for sweeping?
5. Why do we need pencils in our school?
6. What do teachers tells us to do?
7. Write the plurals of:
a) Broom_
b)Table
8. Draw these things we find at school.
Books chairs.
Composition (guided)
Key words
School car books library teacher chair sister
Fill in the guided composition correctly.
Every week, I go to I go with my
brother and Mother takes us to school in a
When we reach school, we greet ou
then we go to the library to ge
We finally sit on our and read
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#### **VERBS**

A verb is a word in action.

A verb is a doing word

#### **Examples of verbs**

Look	jump	climb	wash	draw
walk	sleep	sit	peel	push
clean	cry	sleep	fetch	mop _
eat	laugh	cook	pray	read
run	sweep	pick	greet	slash
drink	draw	play	carry	write
dance	cut	bathe	swing	talk

#### **Exercise:**

#### Reading and identifying verbs in sentences by underlining them.

- 1. Maria reads well.
- 2. The children are dusting the tables.
- 3. Our mothers cook nice food.
- 4. Our teacher draws nice pictures.
- 5. Small boys sit on chairs.
- 6. They are sweeping the classroom.
- 7. The men are slashing the compound.
- 8. Mother is peeling sweet potatoes.
- 9. he baby is sleeping on the bed.

Sub-theme:Activities in our school. grammar

#### **Tenses**

#### The Present continuous tense (Now tense)

#### Adding 'ing' to doing words

We add 'ing' to verbs to change them to present continuous tense.

Words like 'am', 'is' and 'are', are used in present continuous tense.

#### **Examples**

teach	teach <b>ing</b>
eat	eat <b>ing</b>
point	pointing
climb	climbing
look	look <b>ing</b>
call	call <b>ing</b>
pull	pull <b>ing</b>
pick	pick <b>ing</b>
sweep	sweeping
clean	clean <b>ing</b>

push	push <b>ing</b>
catch	catch <b>ing</b>
hold	hold <b>ing</b>
wash	wash <b>ing</b>
drink	drink <b>ing</b>
steal	steal <b>ing</b>
stand	stand <b>ing</b>
fetch	fetch <b>ing</b>
iron	iron <b>ing</b>
sew	sewing

Using the structures: (REF: MK EN	IG. Bk1 and 2)			
What is she/Tom/Mary/he doing?				
She/Tom/Mary/He is				
What are they/you/Fred ar	nd Peter doing?			
what are mey/you/fred ar	id refer doing:			
They/You/Fred and Peter are	·			
Exercise:				
A. Write the given verbs in the Pr	esent Continuous Tense.			
catch				
eat				
pick				
pick				
hold	hold			
drink				
stand				
B. Use the verbs in brackets to fill in the gaps correctly.				
1. The old man is	a wheelbarrow. (push)			
2. Mercy and Mark are	their clothes.(wash)			
3. My sisters are				
4. Tom is	_a cup of water.(drink)			
5. Mother is	food. (cook)			
6. Where are you				
7. Peter is	the classroom.(sweep)			
8. Father is	his clothes.(iron)			
9. The tailors are	our uniforms.(sew)			
10. Malcom is	an apple.(eat)			
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## **DAY FOUR**

#### COMPREHENSION

#### Vocabulary

Reading, writing, dancing, sweeping and swimming.

Read the conversation and answer the questions that follow in full sentences.

Activities at our school.

Mr. Okello: Good afternoon Ali.

Ali: Good afternoon Mr. Okello.

Mr. Okello: Which school do you go to?

Ali: I go to Koboka Junior School.

Mr.Okello: Oh that's good. What activities do you at your school?

**Ali:** We do many activities like reading, writing, dancing, sweeping and swimming.

Mr.Okello: Do you also sing and dance?

Ali: Yes, of course. We also enjoy drumming.

Mr.Okello: Thank you for your time.

Ali: You are welcome.

Que	stions.
1.	Who are the people in the conversation?
2.	Who talked first?
3.	Which school does Ali go to?
4.	Write any three activities done in Ali's school.
5.	What do they enjoy most?
Com	position
ree	composition writing about activities in our school.
Guic	ling questions.
1.	At what time do you go to school?
2.	What do you do when you reach school?
3.	Who teaches you at school?
4.	What do the teachers teach you?
5.	Draw two activities you do at school.

Sub-theme:People in our home.

#### Singular and Plural form of 's'

- -Singular means one.
- Plural means more than one.
- Some nouns change to plural form by adding's'

#### **Examples**

Singular	- plural	Singular - plural	Singular - plural
girl	- girl <b>s</b>	house - house <b>s</b>	flower- flowers
bed	- bed <b>s</b>	book - books	mats - mats
chair	- chair <b>s</b>	table -tables	door - sister <b>s</b>
hoe	- hoes	plate - plate <b>s</b>	uniform - father <b>s</b>
broom	- broom <b>s</b>	hen - hen <b>s</b>	shirt - shirts
cup -	cups	boy - boy <b>s</b>	teacher –teachers
Window _	_windows	Chart _ charts	pupil - pupils

#### **Exercise**

#### A. Change the following nouns to plural form.

hen \_\_\_\_\_\_ plate \_\_\_\_\_

cup \_\_\_\_\_ book \_\_\_\_\_

window \_\_\_\_\_ chair \_\_\_\_ rope

#### Fill the gaps with the plural of the given words in brackets.

- 1. The\_\_\_\_are dirty. (plate)
- 2.The children are dusting the (chair)
- 3.We have two \_\_\_\_\_at our home.(hen)
- 4.All the \_\_\_\_\_are on the rack.(plate)
- 5.The \_\_\_\_\_are in the stable.(horse)
- 6.The\_\_\_\_\_are in the tent.(girl)
- 7. Those nice dresses belong to my\_\_\_\_\_\_. (sister)
- 8.Our\_\_\_\_are very old.(broom)
- 9.Mother bought for us new\_\_\_\_\_.(cup)
- 10.The \_\_\_\_keep our school clean.(clean)

## **DAY FIVE**

#### Singular and Plural forms of 'es'

#### Adding 'es' to change nouns to plural form

- Some nouns change to plural form by adding 'es'
- Nouns that end in these following sounds: **sh**, **ch**, **s**, **x** and **o** make their plurals by adding '**es**'

#### Example

Singular	- plural	Singular - plural	Singular - plural
brush -	brush <b>es</b>	church - churches	watch - watch <b>es</b>
box -	boxes	bus - bus <b>es</b>	glass - glass <b>es</b>
dress -	dress <b>es</b>	tomato - tomato <b>es</b>	torch - torches
bench -	benches	mango - mango <b>es</b>	match - match <b>es</b>
dish -	dish <b>es</b>	fox - fox <b>es</b>	Mosquito- mosquito <b>es</b>

#### **Activities**

- Identifying nouns which add 'es' to change to plural form.
- Use structures orally.
- What are these/those? Are these \_\_\_\_\_?
- These are \_\_\_\_\_. Yes, they are.
- Those are \_\_\_\_\_. No, they are not.

## **Exercise** A. Give the plural form of the following bench \_\_\_\_\_ watch\_\_\_\_\_ bus glass brush \_\_\_\_\_ potato\_\_\_\_\_ mango branch \_\_\_\_ church \_\_\_\_\_ B. Change the given words in brackets to plural form to complete the sentences. 1. My mother bought for us nice\_\_\_\_\_\_.(watch) 2. All the \_\_\_\_\_\_are in the cupboard.(dish) 3. Aunt Susan bought for Esther nice\_\_\_\_\_\_.(dress) 4. Alex bought three \_\_\_\_\_\_ from the shop. (torch)

5. We picked ten\_\_\_\_\_from the tree.(mango)

6. The children saw\_\_\_\_\_on the shelf.(box)

7. \_\_\_\_\_ are wild animals.(fox)

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#### **Guided composition**

Study the graph and answer the questions that follow.

#### Vocabulary

Animals	s Televi	ision	Huts	home	9			
No of things found in Soko's home	Cars	cups	cows	turkey	s huts			
Ouastia								
Questions								
1. How many cars are in Soko's family?								
2. Which animals are found in Soko's family?								
2. Which animals are found in 30kb s family?								
3. Why	y do peop	ole keep	cows at	home?				
4. Nar	me the bir	ds in the	above fo	mily.				

5. Give the plural of:	
a)Treeb)House	
c) Draw and name any one item found in the	family above.
COMPOSITION	
jumbled sentences	
Read and rearrange the sentences to make a good	l story.
<b>A.</b> They taught us how to greet.	
B. Our cousins introduced us to our uncles.	
C.They were so happy to see us.	
<b>D.</b> One day, we visited our relatives.	
E. After that grandmother served us food.	
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